- Floor, ground surfaces was the source of injury, illness with the highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in transportation and public utilities in 2001. The rate was decreased less than one percent from 2000 and increased 5.93 percent from 1996.
- Overexertion was the event or exposure with the highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in transportation and public utilities in 2001. The rate was decreased 45.5 percent from 2000 and 26.5 percent from 1996.

Table 2. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[2] by selected worker and case characteristics and major industry division, Missouri, private industry, 1996-2001

Characteristic	Private industry[3,4,5,6]	Transportation and Public Utilities					
	2001	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total:	137.4	264.4	215.9	399.0	253.0	282.7	237.5
Nature of injury, illness:							
Sprains, strains	60.2	133.3	105.6	188.7	139.8	155.9	111.8
Part of body affected:							
Trunk	50.0	89.7	84.4	148.6	103.1	119.5	92.9
Source of injury, illness:							
Floor, ground surfaces	22.6	47.2	29.9	64.4	33.0	50.4	50.0
Event or exposure:							
Overexertion	38.6	78.5	55.1	84.2	68.4	105.8	57.7

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) X 20,000,000 where
N = number of injuries and illnesses,
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

[3] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[4] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[5] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

[6] In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 and later estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 and 1997 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used in each year was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

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OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES IN MISSOURI IN 2001

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES INDUSTRY DIVISION

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**In Cooperation with:
U.S. Department of Labor,
Bureau of Labor Statistics**

There was a slight increase in the total case injury and illness incidence rate in the transportation and public utilities industry division from 2000 to 2001 in Missouri private industry.

- The injury and illness incidence rate increased to 6.8 injuries and illnesses (per 100 full-time workers) in 2001, up from 6.6 in 2000. The incidence rate of 6.8 in the transportation and public utilities industry division was more than the total case incidence rate of 6.1 for Missouri private industry in 2001.
- The incidence rate of occupational injuries was 6.5 (per 100 full-time workers) in the transportation and public utilities industry division in Missouri in 2001. This was more than the incidence rate of 5.5 for private industry.
- The incidence rate of occupational illnesses was 25.0 (per 10,000 full-time workers) in the transportation and public utilities industry division in Missouri in 2001. This was less than the incidence rate of 61.2 for Missouri private industry.
- Transportation by air (SIC 45) was the industry within the transportation and public utilities industry division with the highest injury and illness incidence rate at 13.1 (per 100 full-time workers).

Table 1 shows the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker and case characteristics in the transportation and public utilities industry division in Missouri from 1996 to 2001.

- The total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work has decreased 20.3 percent from 2000 to 2001, but only 3.5 percent from 1996 to 2001. In 2001, there were 4,023 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the transportation and public utilities industry division.
- Most of the injured workers were men. There was a 21.4 percent decrease in the number of injuries and illnesses in men workers from 2000 to 2001. There was a 19.0 percent decrease in the number of injuries and illnesses in women workers from 2000 to 2001.
- Workers aged 35 to 44 was the age category with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2001 in the transportation and public utilities industry division. There was a 38.0 percent decrease in the number of injuries and illnesses from 2000 to 2001. Workers aged 45 to 54 years was the age category with the second most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses.
- Operators, fabricators, and laborers was the occupation with the most occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2001. There was a 26.7 percent decrease from 2000 to 2001 and a 24.1 percent decrease from 1996 to 2001.
- The length of service with employer category with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2001 was more than 5 years. There was a 2.82 percent decrease in the number of injuries and illnesses from 2000 to 2001 and a 14.8 percent decrease from 1996 to 2001.

Incidence rates (per 10,000 full-time workers) of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the transportation and public utilities industry division in Missouri private industry from 1996 to 2001 are shown in Table 2.

- The incidence rate (per 10,000 full-time workers) of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the transportation and public utilities industry division in Missouri in 2001 was 237.5. This incidence rate was reduced 16.0 percent from 2000 and 10.2 percent from 1996.
- Sprains, strains was the nature of injury, illness with the highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri transportation and public utilities in 2001. The incidence rate was reduced 28.3 percent from 2000 and 16.1 percent from 1996.
- Trunk was the part of body affected with the highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in transportation and public utilities in 2001. The rate decreased 22.3 percent from 2000 but increased 3.57 percent from 1996.

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by selected worker and case characteristics and major industry division, Missouri, private industry, 1996-2001

Characteristic	Private industry[2,3,4,5]	Transportation and Public Utilities					
	2001	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total:	26,596	4,169	3,486	6,539	4,298	5,045	4,023
Sex:							
Men	17,629	3,033	2,508	5,717	3,131	3,882	3,050
Women	8,857	1,010	885	717	1,025	1,071	867
Age:							
35 to 44	7,454	1,151	1,325	2,536	1,397	1,715	1,063
Occupation:							
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	10,415	2,711	2,321	4,633	2,853	2,806	2,058
Length of service with employer:							
More than 5 years	6,981	1,618	1,334	1,361	1,384	1,418	1,378

[1] Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.
[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.
[3] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.
[4] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.
[5] In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 and later estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 and 1997 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

NOTE: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines. The scientifically selected probability sample used in each year was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.